Business Notices.

HOLIDAY CLOTHING

MEN AND BOYS

At an Immense Sacrifice.

stock at a deduction of 10 PER CHET

BRLOW MARKED PRICES.

SNIKH BROTHERS, No. 123, 138 and 149 Fulton-st.

To DRUGGISTS. D. S. BARNES & Co.,

PATENT MEDICINES ARTICLES, for cash, at prices to correspond Their stock will be found complete, and con

Cordials, Extracts, Parifyers, Panaceas, Hair Dyos, Pills, Invigorators, Liniments, Sarsaparities, Trusses, Vermifuges, Magnesias,

THREE-NET CASE. Orders solicited and promptly filled. D. S. BARNES & Co., Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite Astor-House.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND.

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A cplendid assortment of Watches and Grains, Jawren, in 1818.

A cplendid assortment of Watches and Grains, Jawren, all goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented.

Sole Agent for Lotis Richard's Extra-fine Ruby-Jeweied Levens, a very destrable Watch for those whose business results. WATCH for those whose business require PERFECT TIME.

A. C. BENEDICT, No. 26 Bowery.

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WHOLEMALE STOCK OF FANCY GOODS,

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361 CURTAIN MATERIALS AT PANIC PRICES! 361 CURTAIN MATERIALS AT FANG PRICES: 351
SATIN DELAINES. ... \$1 50, usonly sold at \$2 0
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SI LACK CURTAINS! NOTTHORAK LACK CURTAINS!
GIG CORDICUS. VESTIBULE LACK.
BEST PRENCE BROGATELLE.
WINDOW SHADES—BUIL White, and Gold Border, made and

All reduced 20 per cent.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
No. 351 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES, &C.

STEPHEN PRILLIN, No. 707 Broadway,

Office for Sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a spleudid Assortment of
GAS FIXTURES,

TENDORES, DIRECT INFORTATION, consisting of MANTER

ORNAMENTS, STATURITES, CHOUTS, INSETANDS, ac.

Plambing and Gas Fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4thet., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay et.

DIAMOND RINGS, at bargains less than cost of importation, at G. C. ALLEN a, No. 415 Broadway

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, for twenty-five dollars, warranted, at G. C. Allen's, No. 415 Broadway, below Canel st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

MATCHES AND OFFICE.

In consequence of the revuision in business, the subscriber is seeing his stock of Warmer, Silver and Plates Warm, Paris Fass, Card Cares, Forra-Monnaire, &c., &c., At retail, at the lowest wholeanle prices.

Groupe C. Aller, No. 415 Broadway, Groupe C. Aller, No. 415 Broadway, Change Charles, Dee door below Carel at.

APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

we have a very large and choice variety of these goods, an are doterwined not to carry them over to our next season, come quently we shall offer them during the present Holiday Season at a agency to your Cant. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., Nos. 488, 490 and 432 Broadway, cor. Broome &

A. RUMRILL & Co.,

The right kind of a present for the One of those fine adjusted and chronometrically rated plate
AMBRICAN WATCHES,
of the new ceries, made by the
ARRICAN WATCH COMPANY
OF Wattham, Mass.,
Toe finest and most durable

Trux-Kaupuns ever made. For suic antil Jan. 1 A. RUMBILL & Co., No. 264 Broadway.

HOLIDAYS.

The best place to purchase a Purre article of Candy, Schar Pluws, &c., &c., is at the OLD CHAMBERS-ST. CANDY MANUFACTORY, Corner Chambers and Hodeon siz.

All the article purchased at this establishment are warranted Fure and Free from all adulteration. Established in 1896, it has for score than Fifty Years been celebrated for the superiority of the respectation. For the Purchase Council State of the superiority of the respectation.

are. RIBLET & Co. are deter the domand, but our advice is to call early and get supp.

FARCT BOXES, CORNETS, SACS, acc., ac., suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS. AT RETAIL UNTIL THE 31ST OF DECEMBER.

Wholsale stock of Microcal Boxes and Swiss Marches, ag a great variety of Gentlement's and Ladles' Watches, a cograved, cusmeled, and dismond cases by the lest Patthara & Marthy, No. 21 Maiden Lane, (up stairs) N. Y.

THE MOST USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.

GROVER & BAKER'S CRUBBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINE. 640 and upward.
Give the best. No. 405 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLIDAY PRESENT. A WHEBLER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE, at the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most as coptable present to a mother, wife, sister, or friend. Office No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN. LIGHT BREAD.—If you will unite with flour a small portion of Mesers. EDWARD CHARMERLIN & Co.'s (Boston) CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, you will never fail of having light, functious bread and

pastry of all kinds. Test it, and you will not be disappointed in the result. For sale by all the principal Grocers and Druggists.

GROBOR H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 18st Penriet., New-York. THE RECENT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

THE RECENT FIRE IN N.W.-ORLEANS.

HERRING'S SAFES ONCE MORE.

NEW-DELEANS, Dec. 13, 1850.

Mosers. Herring & Co.—Gendlemen. In the line which concurred on the evening of the 7th inst., at the store of Mr. N. Biessey, No. 14 Poydras-st., consuming the building, with all its contents, the underlighted had one of your Fire-proof Safes.

Upon examining the same, after an exposure of over twelve hours to the most intense heat, its contents were found to be in a well-preserved and almost perfect condition, and I have much pleasure in thus adding my testimonial to the many you have already received relative to the fire-proof qualities of your Changeron Safes.

I am gentlemon,

Your respectfully,

Engand V. Cartwright.

EDWARD V. CARIWRIGHT.

AGAIN.

New-ORIERNS, Dec. 11, 1869.

Mesers. Hearing & Co., New-York—Gente. My books and papers were completely saved in one of your "Parthyr Cainarious," at the Poydras-st. Rice, on the evening of the 7th of December. The Sale fell from the second story of my building, and was in a hot line. It has given great estisfaction, and I have every confidence in your Patent Champion Safes. E. Blesset.

Hurring's Payent Champion Safes, though so often tested, mover fail to save their contents.

heir contents. Heranno & Co., No. 251 Broadway. Farannett, Heranno & Co., Philadelphia. Heranno & Co., New-Orlegus. Heranno & Co., Chicago.

Open during the evening until Jan. 1.
THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM, Wholesale and School.—E. AFTHORY, No. 848 Broadway.
Catalogues sont on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials
for smaleers and the trade.

SQUIRE & LANDER adi Raat Gold Jaweina and English Struling Silvenwarm
Sper cent, and Diamonds 19 per cent less than any other hous
Le the city.
No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-Reliable, harmless md instantaneous; Black or Brewn. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-TRUSSES .- MARSH & Co.'s Radical-cure TRUSS

office, No. 2 Vessy et. (Astor House), opposite the charch. Sill Electic Stockings for Varicose Vetus, Shoulder Braces and Sup-portors, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE the most accurate timekeepers in the world.

Brauur & Co., No. 487 Broadway.

ROBSERY OF A BRIG.—Last night the brig Mary Stewart, Islag at the foet of South Eleventh street, Brooklys. E.D., was feloniously boarded by some unknown person, and a gold watch and a large quantity of clothing—valued at \$200—was stoken. The robbery was committed during the "temporary absence" of all hands.

-Mr. Heinlein has presented to the Bavarian Government a new model of a rifled gun. A cavalry carbine of this model, with a barrel only 17 inches long, drove a ball through 8 inches of timber at 800 paces.

New York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1860.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE for this week must be handed in to-day.

The steamer Fulton, whose news we received several days since by telegraph, reached this port vesterday. We give from our files the details of her news, which is down to and including the

The South Carolina Convention yesterday rejected Mr. Mowgault's resolution instructing the Governor to maintain by force the right and jurisdiction of South Carolina in its territory. This was about all of any consequence done.

Christmas was observed yesterday by a general suspension of business and appropriate religious ervices in the churches. The day passed off right pleasantly, as all such holidays ought to. The public celebrations are reported in another

The Pony Express, with California dates of the 12th inst., passed Fort Kearney early yesterday morning. The steamer Uncle Sam sailed on the 11th with \$1,466,915 56 in treasure for New-York. Business was inactive. It is understood that Gov. Weller will accept the position of Minister to Mexico. Col. Fremont's mines at Mariposa yield regularly \$70,000 per month. The news from Oregon and British Columbia is unim-

THE NATIONAL "CRACKSMEN." The history of that era of our Government, to be known hereafter as the Age of Fraud, is yet to be written. It is yet to be written because all the hideous facts in regard to it are undoubtedly yet to be revealed. When a new Administration comes into power to sweep away the present incumbents of office, when accounts are to be made up and balances paid over, there can be no reasonable doubt that a disclosure of fraudulent official bankruptcy will be made unparalleled in the annals of any government that has had a written history. Some of these gigantic villainies have been exposed from time to time in the public journals, and, at this moment, when the attention is directed to the latest fraud upon the Treasury, it is well to group them together, as the groundwork of the chapter is still to come. We do not include in this list the various measures of corruption resorted to in various parts of the country by the officeholders of the Administration. from the President down to navy-yard blacksmiths, to defeat and carry elections. It refers only to positive burglaries on the United States Treasury made by distinguished official "cracks-"men," to fill their own hungry and capacious pockets. We, perhaps, omit even some of these, but the list is nevertheless bad enough:

Name of Strindte. Amount.

Name of Strindte. Amount.

Four Sarrindte. Amount.

Four Sarrindte. Amount.

Four Sarrindte. Amount.

Four Sarrindte. Amount.

1 B. Floyd. Sec. of War.

New Bedforde Fort Site.

80,000 J. B. Floyd. Sec. of War.

Utah Flow Contract.

200,000 J. B. Floyd. Sec. of War.

Utah Mule Sale.

240,000 J. B. Floyd. Sec. of War.

Utah Mule Sale.

240,000 J. B. Floyd. Sec. of War.

Et Paro Wager Road.

200,000 J. B. Floyd. Sec. of War.

Fowler Defalcation 3.000 J. B. Floyd. Sec. of War.

Fowler Defalcation 3.000 J. B. Floyd. Sec. of War.

Fowler Defalcation 3.000 J. B. Floyd. Sec. of War.

Fowler Defalcation 3.000 J. B. Floyd. Sec. of War.

Fowler Defalcation 3.000 J. B. Floyd. Sec. of War.

Fowler Defalcation 3.000 J. Thompson, Sec. of Int. . # 2,545,000 Two million, five hundred and forty-five thousund dollars is certainly a snug sum to be abstracted from the National Treasury during single Administration of four years, even if it should not be swellen-as no doubt it must beby further defalcations yet to be discovered. Nearly the whole of it, it will be observed, has escaped through the War Department; and is i not a fair inference that where the known defici is so large, there may still be larger deficits no vet made public? Revolution and civil war are convenient sponges, and have wiped out, in other nations, many an ugly account, which it would be inconvenient to render. Mr. Secretary Floyd, and Mr. Secretary Cobb too, for that mat had other motives than those which have their spring simply in Southern sectionalism for preventing the forts in the harbor of Chrrleston from being put in a proper condition of defense. A collision between the Federal Government by the people of a State might possibly bring about such confusion and disaster that the delinquencies of

PRECIPITATION AND HESITATION.

mere civil officers might not only be passed over

unnoticed and unpunished, but might even hope

to remain unknown.

There are several reasons for the urgency of the Southern Secessionists in pushing matters to extremity while Mr. Buchanan still remains in office. In the first place, they expect, and not without good grounds, that amid professions of attachment to the Union, and a plentiful shedding of tears over its prospective dissolution, that Old Public Functionary will play constantly, so long as his time lasts, into their hands. His leaving the forts in Charleston Harbor ungarrisoped, ready to be seized by the South Carolina insurgents whenever they can muster the courage to commit an overt act of treason against the Government of the Union, is a striking and to them comforting instance of this complicity on his part. To save him from the mortification and disgrace of going out of office with an impeachment for neglect of duty and betrayal of trust hanging over his head, his South Carolina confederates may delay this overt act of seizing the forts till the last days of his term, or perhaps till after the 3d of March. But that the seizure of those forts is a necessary part of the South Carolina programme, and that nothing but a garrison adequate to hold them will restrain the Secessionist usurpers from their forcible seizure cannot be doubted, unless, indeed, it be true, as letters from Washington allege, that the commander has received orders to surrender them whenever summoned. The Secessionists are well satisfied that so long as Mr. Buchanan continues in office, the executive authority of the Union will remain, so far as they are concerned, completely paralyzed, and that no obstacles either physical or moral, will be opposed from that quarter, to anything they may

On the other hand, they are equally well aware, that the inauguration of President Lincoln, and the Administration with which he will surround himself, will very speedily dissipate the groundless fears and manufactured alarms, with which, just now, the Southern States, smarting under their defeat in the Presidential election, are so psinfully agitated. They know very well that a few months or even weeks of sober reflection, in conjunction with the actual experience of that Republican rule which has been foreshadowed by stump orators and excited editors in such dark and bloody colors, will satisfy the great

ing citizens of the South, of the gross delusion attempted to be practiced upon them. They are perfectly well aware that the policy of dismembering the Union, whatever favor, during years of discussion and agitation, it may have acquired in the Cotton States, has constantly been repudiated by the great body of the inhabitante of the Northern Slave States as a postilent political heresy. They understand that there has been no real change of opinion upon this point in those States, but they hope and expect that the device of using the present agitation as a means of intimidating the Republican party and inducing them to yield up, through fear, the position they have attained after years of firm and steady resistance to the Slave Power, will secure a temporary cooperation, under cover of which the Cotton States may succeed in getting out of the Union. This policy of precipitation on the part of the

secessionists, it only remains for the Republicans to meet, by falling back on the Constitution and the laws as the binding force of the Union. As for the concessions attempted to be extorted from them under the spurious name of compromises, there is abundant reason why they should besitate long and consider well before listening to any such overtures. As regards the Northern Slave States, from which these overtures mainly come, the acceptance of them is not necessary to keep those States in the Union. They would, no doubt, like well enough to avail themselves of the present emergency to extract from the fears of the North a still more stringent, or at least a more available Fugitive Slave law; also compen sation in money for such fugitive slaves as the shall not succeed in catching, or whose value is money at a liberal appraisement they may prefer to the persons of the slaves themselves They would like very well that the North should freely concede to them that bone of contention for the last six years-the liberty of carrying their slaves into the Territories, and of holding them there under Congressional protection; or, if quite so much could not be had, at least the appropriation to slaveholding use of all territory w in possession, or hereafter to be acquired south of a certain degree of latitude. They would like very well a surrender of the constitu tional power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, the privilege of traveling through the North with their slaves, and of availing themselves of our rivers, canals, railroads, and harbors, as conveniences for carrying on the domestic slave-trade; also, a pledge that Congress should never interfere with that trade as between the States. All this, and a great deal more, the Northern Slave States would be very glad to have if it could be had for the asking; but it is not the denial of one of these things, nor of all them together, that is going to drive those States out of the Union. On the other hand, it is not the granting of any or all of these things that is going to pacify the Secessionists, and convert them into loyal citizens. They insist upon a great deal more. Their great grievance is not anything which the North does, nor anything they are prohibited from doing themselves, but the way the North thinks and feels. They can't endure a union with people who are not willing to look to Slavery as the chief corner-stone of Republican institutions and social well-being Nothing will satisfy them but that, upon this topic of Slavery, we should suppress liberty of speech, liberty of the pulpit, liberty of the press. and liberty of thought, and in addition to all that, should formally subscribe to their view of the subject. With men in such a state of mind it is useless to negotiate.

MORE GLUE.

Capt. Maury of the National Observatory has remitted, for a time, his nautical observations and deductions, and betaken himself to the fashtask of saving the Union-or perhaps w should, in deference to the acute sensibilities of the Palmetto Nation, say rather that he aims to revive or reconstruct the Union. He opens the

"My Dway Srn: It does appear to me that we are permitting this Union to be dissolved just through lack of a little plain com-mon sense. Rely upon it, the great body of the Southern people prefer to have their rights properly secured and guaranteed to them in the Union. They think, and rightly think, that the difficulties between the sections must be settled now—in the Unio if we can, out of it if we must. The South, moreover, consider berself the aggrieved party. She stands upon her dignity, and makes no overtures because she has no overtures to make."

-Let us look at this a moment in the light of "plain common sense." It was all along asserted, throughout the late Presidential canvass, by the incongruous factions opposed to the Republicans, that Mr. Lincoln's election would insure a dissolution of the Union. It was the fundamental base of their appeals and their coalitions that the election of either Bell, Douglas or Breckinridge, would save the Union. Well: Lincoln is elected, and the prophets of evil thereupon proceed to fulfill their own prophecies by breaking up the Union. They have since been "firing the Southern heart," as Mr. Yancey long ago proposed to do, with intent to "precipitate "the Cotton States into a revolution." Capt. Maury takes the part of the disturbers so far as to insist that the South is the aggrieved party-that she must be placated by the Northand yet he says that the disaffected section "stands upon her dignity, and makes no over-"tures, because she has no overtures to make."

Very good. We might suggest that "dignity' affords a rather narrow footing, but never mind. The South considers herself aggrieved, but stands on her dignity: why is not that a good position for the North also? Should not "plain common "sense" suggest that a grievance which cannot be stated, or for which the aggrieved chooses to suggest no remedy, may safely be left to cure

But Capt. Maury has a snug place with a good salary, and he evidently doesn't care to cut loose from the Union, whatever his section may do. So he dismounts from his dignity, and proposes a mode of adjustment or reconciliation, as follows:

been faithful to the Constitution, true to herself, and mindful the rights of her sisters in the confederacy. She is one of the Old Thirteen. No not of here has ever offended her sister States, North or South. She has the respect, confidence and esteem of the sisterhood. Let her, then, undertake the office of mediator. Let her send forthwith her commissioners down to those States that have ordered Conventions of their citizens upon the state of the Union, and in her name let them sak the people there assembled in their sovereignty to state the terms and conditions upon which they will be con

We beg the Captain's pardon, but, as we have no salary to conserve, we are impelled to suggest that the North may possibly have some 'dignity" to maintain, and that she also may possibly suppose that her dignity will afford her standing-room. Here is a Northern State adin the very act of Secession, to ask those States to name the terms on which they will consent to remain in or return to the Union. Does not this proceeding clearly concede that the North is the aggressor, and assume that the South will be justified in Secession if the North does not comply with her exactions? Would it not look as if the North regarded the Union as a boon conferred on her by the South, to be retained during North ern good behavior, and withdrawn upon forfeiture of Southern confidence? Will not New-Jersey virtually decide the cuse in favor of the South in thus proposing to act as mediator Has Capt. Maury never heard of Northern griev ances or complaints? If he has, why has he ne word for these? Did he think a mediation neces sary to turn aside Northern indignation conse quent on the passage or the fruits of the Nebraska bill?

Capt. Maury continues: "The Conventions of Alabama and Mississippi are, I bedeve the first to meet. Urge New-Jersey to be present there as me the first to meet. Urge New-Jersey to be present there as me-diator in the person of her commissioners. Suppose she draws an ultimatum from each which differs from the other, or to which the other Southern States object. Don't you perceive, then, that you will have commenced negotiations, and consequently gained time, so that matters may go on coolly and deliberately on both sides? With a definite proposition, and time to discuss it, all will he well."

-We have perhaps as good an opinion of the utility of indefinite talk as Capt. Maury, and have no objection to seeing it inaugurated. But we insist that "plain common sense" dictates that those who cherish grievances and demand redress should invite negotiation and discussionnot be coaxed to listen to it. If ours is indeed a Union of equals, then it can be no more a sa crifice of Southern dignity to propose such dis cussion than of Northern dignity to have a Northern State send her best citizens from one nest of Secessionists to another, begging them to name the terms on which they will consent to abide with us. We have no objection to a Southern "ultimatum," provided it be spontaneously sub mitted, but a dozen such, however elicited, would be a surfeit. If any State is to be called on for an "ultimatum," we insist that every one, whether Free or Slave, shall be. It is quite pos sible that States whose citizens have been kidnapped, and robbed, and lynched, and hanged, for no offense and under no legal authority, may have propositions to submit as well as the other sort. Possibly, Massachusetts may require some assurance that, when she next sends one of her most venerable and honored jurists to a Slave State, there to initiate legal proceedings to test the right of said State to imprison and sell her citizens for no other offense than their color, he will not be driven thence by a mob, his life imperiled, and acts passed to punish as felony any future attempt to test even in Southern Court the validity of such laws. Of course, Massachusetts would not present an "ultimatum;" but might she not reasonably propose that, whenever redressing grievances shall become the order of the day, hers shall at least be considered?

With Capt. Maury's permission we will pro pose our remedy for the evils he deplores-our safeguard against the dangers he apprehends It is a very short and simple one, to wit:

Let us quit the business of Union-Saving, and attend to our own if we have any, or to finding some useful employment if we have not. Let us each, when beaten in an election, take off our bats to the victors and say, "It is your turn this time, gentlemen; it may be ours next; be pleased to rule as you will wish to be ruled. Let us forego all experiments at tinkering on Federal Constitution, and try to perform our duties and fulfill our obligations under the Constitution we now have. Let the champions of Slavery be satisfied with having the Legislative and Judicial powers of the Federal Government in their hands, and not grudge us our prospective hold of the Executive. Let such laws of any State as are deemed offensive to the sensibilities or prejudicial to the interests of any other State be subjected to judicial scrutiny and deterconstitutional acts be subjected to the legal penalties in such cases made and provided. Thus let all go to work on our farms, in our shops, in our furnaces, our offices, increasing the wealth of the country, the comfort of its people, the power of its Government, feeding our little ones and paying our debts, and the Union will take excellent care of itself, without further inter-State embassies or protocols, while Capt. Maury continues to draw his liberal salary from the public crib (if the expiring dynasty should not insist on stealing the Treasury itself as well as its contents) and all will go right. Such is our programme for stanching the bleeding wounds of our Country; it is not so ambitious as the Captain's, but we deem it relatively not a whit deficient in " plain common-sense."

THE DEAR DOCTORS.

"Take heed," said Pantagruel upon a certain occasion, "I have often heard it said in a vulear proverb: The wise may be instructed by a fool. As the answers and responses of sages and judicious men have in no manner of way satisfied you, take advice of some fool, and possibly by so doing you may come to get that counsel which will be agreeable to your own heart's desire and contentment. You know how by the advice and counsel and prediction of fools, many kings, princes, states, and commonwealths, have been preserved, several battles gained, and divers doubts of a most perplexed intricacy resolved." The country being in great peril, the first thing to do, in accordance with the above sage advice, is to summon to a consultation all those politicians, stockbrokers, merchants, doctors of divinity, sound, or rather sounding, constitutional lawyers, intrepid members of Congress, manufacturers of private letters for the public prints, and lowspirited editors, who, being in an agony of apprehension, will give over the patient at once, and thus save us the cost of useless physic. There is nothing like knowing the worst at

once. When a blown and spavined politician turns doctor, the most sensible-certainly the safest-thing for him to say to the patient is: "Sir, you are a dead man." Thus he shows his prescience-for the fact may soon mercilessly verify his prediction. Doubtless it is all very convenient, for the nonce, for conspirators among ourselves to attach the last importance to Southern threats, to dignify Southern drivel, and to respond with a fellow-feeling to the sultry slarg of Southern newspapers. Contempt for the Constitution is just the thing to bring the Constitution into contempt. The public has been told for some years past, daily and hourly, that the Union is rickety and rotten, until a great many people have begun to believe in its weakness and its worthlessness. Whenever our Republic has fallen

countered difficulties which are native to all human polity, the alarmists have bea un to scream in the most melaneboly of minor keys. Luckily for them, the Ship of State is but a me, aphor although a most convenient one; for if, on b ard a veritable bark bound for other than an idea! port, and beset by other than imaginary storms passenger in the flesh had spoken such scurvy nd provoking words of the bottom that carried him, he would have dangled from the yard-arm, and then fed the fishes. The Churchman, religious pewspaper, for-

etting that Christianity has nothing what

ever to do with politics, and proving, perhaps

that Christian-professionally Christian-editors

had better not meddle with what they do

not understand, makes this ineffably sagacious observation: "The work of Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison is sacrificed to the fanatical zeal and sentimentality of THE TRIBUNE and its admirers. The work of Giants overthrown by Pigmies!" A classical ailusion with out any pertinence is perhaps the dreariest thing in the literature of even religious newspapers. We certainly remember that the Pygmæi of Africa, having caught Hercules asleep, did assault and to the best of their ability batter him: but we have never heard that they seriously injured him. On the contrary, the god with in finite nonchalance folded the whole army in a lion's skin as in a napkin, and exhibited the same, horse, foot and dragoons, at the Court of Argos, just as Barnum exhibits the "What Is It?" at the Museum. The work of Washington and of those other great men mentioned The Churchman, if not proof against the fanatical zeal and sentimentality of THE TRIB-UNE and its admirers," must have been monstrously overestimated. The character of the political fathers, not ours, suffers by The Churchman's ridiculous zeal and senile snivel. What is the Union worth, if it will not bear the election of a President? We fear that our divine cotemporaries have been reading too sedulously in the Book of Amos, and have come to the comfortless conclusion that nations are created only to be untimely smitten. Those to whom the destruction of states has been oftenest attributed have usually played rather an insignificant part. Nations are ruined by falsity to facts, and not seldom by that cowardly lack of faith which is the besetting curse of the present crisis. Now how stand matters at this time? Th

President, the sworn conservator of the Union. bursts into a torrent of tears and sobs out such sentences as this: "Betake yourself to fasting. humiliation and prayer!" So much he can do by way of proving himself faithful-the poor, powerless man! Did the people then need Pope or a Patriarch at Washington to tell them when and for what to pray! Is this the specific service to which Mr. Buchanan was called ! Does the President imagine that he gives any particular evidence of piety by screaming like an old maid when thieves are in the house: "Lord have 'mercy upon us! what shall we do!" Work is the best of prayers. All honor be, indeed, to that man, all benign responses be to him who seeks for light to act wisely; and all disaster and confusion be to him, as surely they will, who in every moment of despondency asks for a miraculous rescue. The muddy and miserable carter who would not put his own shoulder to the wheel called in vain upon a god to extricate his wagon.

The sermon is a favorite prescription in these

days of difficult diagnosis; and some there are

who seem to place more confidence in fervent and effectual preaching than in the same description of prayer. The Rev. Mr. Van Dyke's sermon, already gently noticed in these columns, is ow almost as extensively advertised as Brandreth's Pills. The Express calls loudly upon all priests, deacons, bishops, and other clergy, to eloquently and learnedly set forth. Old Onesimus is to be brought back to life to save us. We hereby bid those who have faith in this course, to try it to their hearts' content. It is not by any means a remedy so heroic and dangerous as are some prescriptions which are offered. One sage gentleman proposes to "repeal "the acts of Congress prohibiting the slave-"trade." A second is fierce for the reëstablishment of a geographical line, upon one side of which the cause of all our woes shall be peretuated and justified. Another asks the Repubican party in the very hour of its triumph to declare its own dissolution. Judge Harris of Mississippi explicitly, and almost in so many words, says, that if the North will vield all that the South shall demand, then all will be serene, which is too modest and practical a request not to receive due consideration upon Mr. Buchanan's Fast-Day. One man has faith in poetry, and exclaims: "Rather far, let us bear ills-yes, anything but war." Another man thinks that nothing but a letter from Mr. Lincoln can have the desired effect. Still another opines that New-York should hold a Convention." Divers frightened patriots bawl lustily for Gen. Winfield Scott. But the principal physic proposed is the repeal of certain State laws called by the frightful, portentous and disgusting name of Personal Liberty Laws. About these, indeed, there is a deal more talk than understanding. How many people are there who spout loudly and glibly about the Mas sachusetts Law, who have ever read it? It provides simply that State officers shall not neglect their duties to catch runaway negroes, and that persons holding certain offices under the General Government shall not hold certain offices under the State Government. Whoever will read the statute will find that it does not contain even a trace of nullification. The State determines what its officers shall do and what, as officers, they shall not do. That is all, and those who find harm in it must be seeking an occasion of faultfinding. The repeal of such a law would not restrain a single Southern traitor, would not silence a note of Southern clamor, would not redress a Southern grievance, but would leave the main question just as open as ever. The crime of the North is not in passing these statutes-is not in agitating the moral question of Slavery-is not in thinking what it pleases upon the subject, but in acting upon what it thinks and in conquering constitutionally in a struggle for the right. Gen. John Tyler, jr., son of ex-President Ty-

ler, is reported as having closed a secession speech at Norfolk last Saturday with the cogent exclamation, "Let the Union go to hell!" We are sure there must be some mistake as to the remark or as to the person. Mr. John Tyler, jr., has now been a public character for s body of the patriotic, intelligent, and law-respect- vised to send commissioners to Southern States into some small trouble; whenever we have en-

which time no observation so energetic and he. cible was ever till now even reported to have emanated from him. This is probably (deplorable as is the supposition) another John Tyler, making three of them. Happily for the rest of us. Virginia has to endure them all.

OUR RELATIONS WITH PERC.

The interruption of diplematic intercourse be ween the administration of Mr. Buchanan and the Peruvian Republic, is a shameful abuse of power in the United States toward our smaller sisters of the Southern Continent. The weak and wronged party appeals to public opin ion, to the press, to the unprejudiced and disinterested American people in a pamphlet entitled "The Question between the United States " and Peru," in which the case is stated without passion, and with great clearness, on the ground of international law. This pamphlet contains the whole correspondence between the Peruvian Secre tary of Foreign Affairs, the Peruvian ministers at Washington, our Department of State, and our Minister in Lima, and renders it possible to form a correct judgment as to the real merits of the controversy; and these documents amply show what poor sophistry was continually used, and attempted to be enforced upon the Peruvian Republic by our State Department and by its official agent at Lima. In 1857, armed bands of malcontent Peruvian-

headed by Gen. Vivanco, obtained, for a short

time, possession of a few districts, and among them of the seaport Iquique, in the vicinity of Pavellon de Pica and Playa de Lobos, places where guano could be obtained, but which were not opened to trade. The regular Government of the Peruvian Republic, the only one recognized by our Governments, and to which Mr. Clay was accredited, declared the insurgents to be pirates, and warned all nations and invividuals against making negotiations with them-any contracts, loans, or purchases of guano. In a word, all the official warnings and conditions were resorted to which are recognized in such cases by all constituted Governments, and which are respected by the citizens of foreign nations who maintain with them terms of official and international comity. But, notwithstanding this, some speculators found it convenient and profitable to buy loads of guano from the insurgents, though it is well known all over the commercial world that the sale and export of guane are made under special contracts, approved by the Peruvian Congress, with several specified mercantile houses. The masters of the Georgiana and Lizzie Thompson, two Americaa shins, chartered their vessels and received their clearances in a port held by the insurgents, but where no American Consul or Consular Agent resided. These acts were, of course, illegal, and the cargoes of these vessels were contraband of war. They violated not only the neutrality they were bound to observe, but they set at defiance the special laws of the Peruvian Republic by loading guano in places where that trade is prohibited to foreign vessels. On Jan. 24, 1858, they were both captured by the national war steamer Tumbes, and for this legal capture and confiscation the Government of the United States demands a heavy indemnity. This demand is based upon the fact that the

United States Government claims to recognize the Peruvian insurgents under Vivanco, not as insurgents, but as belligerents whose acts possess a legal validity. On this principle a sale of Fort Moultrie to Louis Napoleon by the revolutionists of South Carolina, supposing them to get temporary possession of it, would be a perfectly legitimate transaction which the Government of the United States would have no legal right to resist and set aside by force. But on the other hand, Mr. Buchanan may recollect that his predecessor, during the Crimean war, warned American shipmasters carrying provisions for the preach sermons on Mr. Buchanan's Fast-Day, in Allies to the Black Sea that violation on their which the Christian beauties of Slavery shall be part of the laws of neutrality must be done at their own risk and peril. The belligerents in that case were recognized nations engaged in actual war. The insurgents under Vivanco are merely insurgents, and any violation, therefore, by foreign vessels of the warnings and regulations issued by the regular and recognized Government should at least carry with them an equal authority with those accorded in the times of the Crimean war.

With right and equity on its side, but feeling the struggle to be one of a pot of clay against a vessel of iron, the Peruvian Government has offered to submit the question to umpires to be selected by the Government of the United States. For Peru it is not so much a question of a couple of hundred thousand dollars, as one of absolute independent sovereignty, since she must become a mere cipher, if such violations of her laws are to be legitimated. But our Government insists that the indemnity must be first paid in full, after which the question of right may be submitted to umpires. This is resisted by the Peruvian Government, and the resistance has been followed by the interruption of diplomatic

It should not be forgotten that the masters of the two captured and confiscated vessels were fully cognizant of the illegality and danger of their action in landing in ports not open to the guano trade, and in dealing with authorities not recognized by the lawful, constituted government of Peru, then on terms of comity with the United States. Thus the captain of the bark Georgiana was warned by Alsop & Camp, his consignees in Valparaiso, of the risk of loading guano in this way, and he was advised not to accept a charter; and the Captain of the Lizzie Thompson was equally well aware of the position in which he was placing himself.

It is well known how watchful and uncompromising the French Government is as to the interests of its subjects all over the globe. The Lizzie Thompson was chartered by Mr. Frérant. a French consular agent residing at Iquique, and was unlawfully loaded with guano for his account. Mr. F. has also claimed an indemnity from the Peruvian Government for his loss by the scizure, and has applied for protection to Count Walewski, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in France. The case was referred to the Committee on Law Questions attached to that Ministry, a Committee by the way composed of eminent publicists, and their answer is in substance as follows: "That as the Peruvina government has declared with great publicity that cargoes of guano can be taken only in certain places, and has made known its intention of prosecuting and capturing all vessels that may violate these rules-that Mr. Fréraut with a full knowledge of these facts bought from the insurgents the cargoes, and ought to have foreseen all the risks to which he was exposed in such a

business; that the insurgents are not belligerents,